THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1809. No. 1195.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

NEW GOODS,

At the Store lately occupied by JAMES YOUNG, adjoining the sign of the Bear, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

THE subscriber having just arrived from Philadelphia, with a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable to the present and approaching season, which he will dispose of, either wholesale or retail, at unusually low prices.

ISAAC R. JONES.

Pittsburgh, August 11, 1809.

NOTICE.

The subscriber (importer of Hardware) has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Clifford, No. 190, Market Street, PHILADELPHIA, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, Sadlery, Cutlery, &c.

which he will dispose of on good terms for cash or credit.

JOHN J. CLEVELAND.

June 10, 1809. 6m.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

At the Sign of the Handsaw,

In Wood Street, between Second and Third Streets,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, that he is now opening, in addition to his former Stock, a fresh assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,

which, having purchased for Cash, he offers for sale on reasonable terms for cash or approved of country produce.

He will give 75 cents per bushel, in merchandize, for clean *Flaxseed*, delivered either at his Store or at James Semple's near the mouth of Girty's Run.

Pittsburgh, August 2, 1809.

N. B. He offers several Building Lots on Lease forever, on reasonable terms, in a healthy and pleasant part of the Borough—also, one or two tenements to Let to the first of April next. Enquire as above.

Pipe Manufactory.

WILLIAM PRICE,

Respectfully informs the Merchants of the Western Country, that they may be supplied with any quantity of the above article, carefully packed up so as to bear transporting to any distance either by land or water, at his Factory on the bank of the Monongahela river, adjoining the Ship-yard, Pittsburgh.

May 17, 1809.

Came to the farm of the subscriber in the Scotch Bottom, Pitt township, Allegheny county, in June last, a small brown MARE, 4 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, has a small star in her forehead, and a small bit off the left ear with white hairs growing round it, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN CLARK.

August 2, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE persons to whom I have lent the second volume of *ROLIN'S ANCIENT HISTORY* and *MODERN CHIVALRY*, are requested to return them immediately.

SAMUEL DOUGLAS.

Pittsburgh August 14, 1809. tf

LANDS.

The subscriber offers for Sale the following Lands, in New-Connecticut, in Townships, or in any less quantity, viz.

Township No. 9, in the 1st Range, containing			16533 acres
5,	4th	do.	15436
9,	4th	do.	13936
2,	14th	do.	15738
4,	17th	do.	10559
5,	11th	do.	1110
3,	6th	do.	1138
7,	12th	do.	475
11,	7th	do.	396
Lot No. 3, 7,	9th	do.	6121
4, 10,	8th	do.	5549
3, 11,	8th	do.	676
3, 12,	5th	do.	266
73, 6,	11th	do.	154
8,	19th	do.	2394
Tract No. 1, in Euclid,			759
3, in Mentor,			761
Bass Island, No. 3, off Sandusky,			709
Rock Island			43

The soil of the above lands is good, their situation is healthy, the title indisputable, clear from mortgage; the payments will be made agreeable. Farms in Connecticut will be received in exchange for them; settlers are on the greatest part of the towns and tracts. Sales will be made by the subscriber, in Colchester, in Connecticut, or by ARISTARCHUS CHAMPION, in Warren or Painsville, in said New-Connecticut.

HENRY CHAMPION.

June 25th, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken out Letters of Administration on the effects of *Samuel Deal, deceased*; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the deceased, to come forward and settle their accounts within two months from this date, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of the proper officers for recovery; and those to whom the deceased is indebted, to present their accounts properly authenticated, for adjustment.

WILLIAM DEAL, Jr.
Administrator.

Pittsburgh July 19, 1809.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, residing in Wood street between Third and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand a good assortment of Fur and Wool HATS, which he offers for sale upon reasonable terms for cash or approved country produce. He also has been in the habit of manufacturing BOW-STRINGS, and finding by those who have purchased them that they are superior to any imported, he now intends commencing that business more largely, and hopes from his attention and the quality to be able to command a share of the patronage of those merchants and others in the habit of purchasing largely, as they may have them as low and of a better quality than any imported.

A generous price will be given for well cleaned Sheep small guts, and for Furs and Squirrel Shins.

WM. CHURCH.

July 27, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will leave this place on or about the 20th instant. All persons having demands against him will present them for payment without delay, and he flatters himself those indebted will not detain him by neglecting to pay their respective notes and accounts before the time above specified.

Those persons having Books belonging to him are requested to return them.

SAMUEL ALLEN.

Pittsburgh, *August* 1, 1809.

N. B. On hand, a few *Muskrat Skins*, at the usual price for cash or approved indorsed notes.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of best quality of

SOLE LEATHER,

by wholesale or retail, for Cash only. Shoemakers will find it to their advantage in purchasing, as it is tanned in the best manner, to do credit to the manufacturer.

JAMES RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1809. tf.

BUILDING LOTS.

SIX Acres of Ground on Grant's Hill and within the Borough, have been laid out into building Lots. They will be let on very reasonable terms on perpetual leases.

Apply at the Office of *WILLIAM WILKINS*, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1809. tf

WILLIAM STEELE,

AT his Commission and Storage Warehouse, next door to Mr. R. Spencer's tavern, has for Sale

Castings by the Ton
Roll'd Iron by the do.
Rod do. do Fagget
Kentucky Tobacco by the Keg
Do. Segars do. Box
Do. Ropes do. Coil
Lead by the Pig
Salt by the Barrell.

Pittsburgh, July 25th, 1809.

JOHN BAIRD,

MERCHANT TAYLOR.

THANKFUL to his customers in general for past favors, wishes to inform them that he has just received an elegant assortment of the most fashionable and best

London Superfine Cloths, Cassimers, Waistcoating, &c.

LIKEWISE

Long and Short NANKEENS

of the first quality, and trimmings suitable for them. Those who wish to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the latest London Fashions, and neatest manner.

N. B. He once more earnestly requests those indebted to come forward and pay off their respective balances, in order that he may meet his engagements made in Philadelphia. Money he must have, and he would be sorry his friends would put him to the disagreeable necessity of employing some person to collect his debts; as no longer indulgence can be give after 60 days from this date.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

FRENCH GENERALS.

From a late Edinburgh Review.

Most of the generals of division and marshals of the empire and others who hold the principal commands, sufficiently prove that war is an experimental science, and that military renown is not the prerogative of birth, but the harvet of toil, or the bounty of fortune.

Bessieres originally a common soldier, became in 1796 a captain of infantry in the army of Italy. *Brune*, a printer at the commencement of the revolution, a member of the club of Cordeliers, commenced his military career in 1792. *Augereau* a private in the Neapolitan service in 1787, became soon after a fencing master at Naples; in 1792 entered as a volunteer in the army of Italy; and in 1794 was a general of brigade in the army of the Pyrenees. *Bernadotte*, at the commencement of the revolution a serjeant in the regiment de royal marine; in 1794 a general of division.—*Jourdan*, enlisted in 1778, but left the service in 1794; was a shopkeeper at the commencement of the revolution. *Kellerman*, began his career as a simple hussar in the regiment of Conflans. *Lasnes*, originally a common soldier became in 1794 adjutant of division in the national guard of Paris. *Massena*, a subaltern in the Sardinian service at the beginning of the revolution, in 1793 became a general of brigade. *Mortier* a captain of a volunteer company in his native province at the same period. *Ney a hussar*, an adjutant general in 1795, after passing through all the inferior grades. *Lefebvre*, son of a miller of Alsace, became a serjeant in the regiment of French guards before the revolution. *Perignon* after acting as a justice of the peace of Monteach, engaged in the army and passed rapidly thro' all the subordinate grades, and in 1794, commanded the army of the eastern Pyrenees.—*Soult* was a subaltern before the revolution, in a regiment of infantry, and an adjutant general in 1795. *Murat* served originally in the constitutional guards of Lewis XVI. became afterwards an officer in the 12th regiment of *chasseurs a cheval, &c. Junot* began his career in 1792 as a grenadier in one of the battalions commanded by general Pille; and in 1796, was one of the aids-de-camp of Bonaparte.

SERIOUS INTIMATIONS.

Extract of a letter dated Paris, June 12.

[Communicated for the Federal Gazette]

"The papers will have apprised you of the events which have taken place on the *Danube*. But they will not inform you of the truth. It is said, that our loss has been 40 000 men; I think it exaggerated by a fourth. What I know well, however is that the Empress wished to repair to Vienna, near the Emperor, which he prevented. The reason is that he would have it believed that HIS WOUND does not prevent him from commanding in person. Whereas, if the Empress were with him, the army would think that the wound was dangerous; while not seeing her, nine tenths of the soldiers do not know that he was wounded on the 22d ult. A prefect of the palace, one of my friends, has just set out for the army.—He assures me that they have no solicitude about the life of the Emperor, and that in despite of the Physicians, he is occupied night and day with the prince of Neufchatel (Berthier) in the care of his army, which he wishes to reassume the offensive. His majesty does not conceal the inquietude which the North of Germany occasions him. He says emphatically that that country which is to be the last, gives him more solicitude than all the others together. We are without fear, and without inquietude. Touching the result of the war, we feel confidence in the talents and the foresight of that astonishing man; and we rely upon the fidelity of Russia. Although some evil wishers, without doubt in the pay of England, have endeavored to cloud the subject by doubts. The credulous Gapers (Cobe-mouches) of the suburbs of St. Germain (precints of Paris) regard the Russian armies as already united to those of Austria, and the French troops as driven back to the borders of the Rhine. It must be acknowledged, that we had fears for the Grand Army, at the first intelligence of the battle of the *Danube*; but all has been dissipated by the 10th and subsequent bulletins. Private letters have been detained; but has at length arrived, and the truth is nearly known. Commerce is at an end. The maritime cities are totally ruined and without remedy should this state of things continue another year. Already some reports have arisen of insurrection in the South and the West of France; but those reports are stifled.

It was said that troops went from Spain to appease the troubles of the South, and that others, destined for Spain, had received counter orders in the environs of Bordeaux to pass into the departments of the West; but it is thought all that is at an end. What afflicts the fathers of families is, that a new conscription is on foot. In that case, your nephew, Augustus, will be taken, although he is not 18 years old. He *swears* he will not march; and it is to be presumed that he will have many imitators."

Blank Checks,
Handsomely printed, on good paper,
For Sale at this Office.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1809.

A meeting of democrats was lately held at Washington to fix upon some mode of effecting an alteration of the state constitution. At that meeting it was determined that a petition to the legislature praying the call of a convention, and an address to the people (democrats) to accompany it, should be put into immediate circulation. We give this notice that the friends of the constitution may be apprised of the designs of these discontented men.

The following paragraphs from the Freemans Journal and the Times, are submitted to the serious cosnideration of the people of the western counties of Pennsylvania.

HINT IN SEASON.

The day is not distant when the state of Pennsylvania must elect, not a successor to her present illustrious Chief Magistrate, but a portion of her Senate, and the whole of her House of Representatives. Ought not the LAW OF PARTY, which we seem to have borrowed from the ancient Greeks, requiring every one to take his side, upon pain of (political) death, to be suffered to *sleep* for one year? Ought not the only questions about our candidates to be " Are they honest, are they capable, are they friendly to the constitution?" In other words, are they men of good character and *Anti-Snyderites?* It is believed that a considerable majority of the people of this state disapprove the administration of the present Governor, and yet the spirit and the machinations of party may prevent that sentiment being expressed at the approaching election. Pennsylvania has indeed " fallen, fallen, fallen from her high estate," and no thanks are due to Governor Snyder that she was not found " weltering in her blood." Those who wish to restore her to that honorable rank among her sister states from which she never ought to suffer herself for one moment to descend, to whatever party they may belong, are requested to read what we have here written, and, if they think proper, for we presume not to dictate, *take notice and govern themselves accordingly.*

(Freemans Jour.

From the (Lancaster) Times.

The listlessness, the langour, which prevails among the friends of the constitution in Pennsylvania is indeed surprising, —And what are the jacobins about?

Every one of their papers west of the mountains is industrious in preparing the minds of the people for the call of a convention next winter. Do we deprecate such a measure? With all our hearts we do, is the answer of every constitutionalist. But how are we about to prevent it? Will looking on with our fingers in our mouths —talking about the wars in Europe—and " the Alps, the Apennines, and river Po,"—will this answer the purpose we aim at? Our papers appear gaping alone for news. What news can be more important, than that IGNORANCE lords it over Pennsylvania! Our state is disgraced—we are disgraced—but do we wish *anarchy* and *ignorance*, both to have dominion over us? And that this will be the case, with a legislature next, like that of last winter, is inevitable.

The Aurora gives an account, of a curious proceeding of Simon Snyder's board of health. They raised and dissected a dead man to discover whether he had died of *yellow fever.*

The Aurora of Saturday states that the officers of our government have lately had frequent conferences with the ministers of the belligerents; and

Declares, positively, that Mr. Canning's instructions, as we have them, are mutilated, and were accompanied with other instructions, which fully justify Mr. Erskine.

By the President of the United States.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS in consequence of a communication from his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentionary, declaring that the British Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, would have been withdrawn on the 10th day of June last; and by virtue of authority given, in such event, by the 11th section of the act of Congress entitled " an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, " I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, did issue my Proclamation, bearing date the 19th of April last, declaring that the Orders in Council aforesaid would have been so withdrawn on the said 10th day of June, after which the trade suspended by certain acts of Congress might be renewed: And whereas it is now officially made known to me that the said Orders in Council have not been withdrawn agreeably to the communication and declaration aforesaid; I do hereby proclaim the same, and consequently that the trade renewable on the event of the said orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several acts by which such trade was suspended.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at the City of Washington, the ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the said United States the thirty-fourth.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

R. SMITH, *Secretary of State.*

[The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the respective Collectors, in consequence of the above proclamation.

(CIRCULAR.)

Treasury Department,

August 9th, 1809.

SIR,

You will herewith receive the copy of a proclamation of the President of the United States, announcing that certain British orders in council were not withdrawn on the 10th day of June last, and consequently that the trade renewable, on the event of the said orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several acts by which such trade was suspended.

The act " to amend and continue in force certain parts of the act entitled " An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," passed on the 28th day of June, is therefore in every respect applicable to G. Britain and her dependencies, as well as to France and her dependencies; any thing in my circular of 29th June last, to the contrary notwithstanding.

It results that from the receipt of this, you must in every instance except as hereinafter expressed, refuse clearances for British ports, requiring as usual, bonds from all vessels bound to permitted ports, in the manner provided by the 3d section of the act above mentioned. But as many British vessels have or may come into the ports of the United States in consequence of the p esident's proclamation of the 19th of April last, he directs that you will permit such British vessels to depart without giving bond either in ballast, or with the cargo on board when notified of the inclosed proclamation; it being however understood that this indulgence shall not be extended to any other vessels than such as are now in the ports of the U. States, or such as may hereafter arrive having sailed from a foreign port before information of the enclosed proclamation shall have been received at such port,

The president also directs that, until a decision from Congress on that unexpected point shall have been obtained, or otherwise instructed, seizures or prosecutions for supposed contraventions of either the above mentioned act or of the non-intercourse act of the 1st of March last, arising from acts which would, in conformity with his proclamation of the 19th April last, have been considered as lawful, shall be suspended in the following cases, viz.

1. All vessels which have entered a British port since the 10th of June last, or which may hereafter enter such port, having sailed for the same, before information of the inclosed proclamation had been received at the port of departure; so far as relates to any forfeiture or penalty which may accrue or have accrued by reason of their having thus entered a British port.

2. All vessels which have arrived, either from British ports or with British merchandize in the United States subsequent to the 10th of June last; and also all vessels which may hereafter thus arrive, having sailed for the U. States before information of the enclosed proclamation shall have been received at the port of departure; so far as relates to any forfeiture or penalty accruing from having arrived or arriving in the U. States from British ports or with British merchandize.

3. All vessels now owned by citizens of the United States, and sailing under the American flag, which, being in a foreign port at the time when the enclosed proclamation will be made known at such port, shall with all due diligence depart therefrom, and return without delay to the U, S. so far as relates to any forfeiture or penalty accruing from their arriving in the United States from British ports, or with British merchandize.

In the above mentioned cases of vessels arriving in the U. States, and which are for the present exempted from seizure, the vessels and cargoes may be admitted to entry.

The time when the enclosed proclamation shall have been known at the ports of departure respectively, must be ascertained by the best means in your power; and you may refer doubtful cases to this department.

Application may of course still be made in all cases for an absolute remission of the forfeitures and penalties in the manner provided for by law; the instruction herein given to abstain from prosecutions and seizures in the above mentioned cases being only intended to prevent the expences and inconvenience to which the parties concerned would otherwise be exposed.

I am, respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Collector of

A letter from Mr. Preble, at Paris, to a respectable mercantile house in Boston, dated June 28, (received by the Mentor) says:—" I open my letter to say, that the Emperor has appointed a person to settle the differences, and make a treaty with the U. States; and there is every probability that Commerce will again be renewed. I hope soon to see some of your vessels at Marseilles."

The Battle of Essling.—The battle of Essling, or Esslingen, fought by Prince Charles of Austria and Bonaparte, on the 21st and 22d *May*, 1809, was unquestionably the most sanguinary of any thing known in the present age, and may prove all important to the liberties of the world. The quidnunc, the politician and the christian, will not fail justly to discriminate between the *causes* by which the combatants were impelled, and every good man must acknowledge, that he is gratified in the discomfiture of the unrighteous, and feel thankful to God for the victory bestowed on the virtuous and the brave; on the defenders of their homes, their liberties and the freedom of Europe — Feeling then the importance of this battle; its probable influence over the speculations and anticipations of Americans, we deem it our duty to mention some incidents which have not before appeared in print, and a knowledge of which is understood from the highest circles at Washington, to have been derived from the arrival of the Syren from France.

The French army was permitted to pass over the left bank of the *Danube* without opposition, and in the face of a numerous and well appointed force. The Austrians were formed in what is called a half moon line, extending from village to village, by which the extremes were covered. After the French had formed, it was well understood by every Austrian, that they were not to advance in the first instance to meet the attack—but that their centre should yield certain ground allotted, and until the great mass of infantry should be in the rear of 200 pieces of artillery, which they covered from the right of the enemy. The French as is usual with Bonaparte, bore with all their weight on the Austrian centre, hoping to penetrate, and thus envelope a moiety of their opponents. This fierce attack which was bold and well conducted, did not dismay the Austrians, for they had their lesson, and their centre was impenetrably strong. They fell back, and thus gave vent to the fires of death.——Two hundred cannon opened, which destroyed the front line of the enemy; Massena, who led the attack was wounded.

The French line was again formed, harangued, and led on by Odinot; some thousands more mowed down, and this gallant chief mortally wounded.

A third time the French were brought to the charge by Lasnes, who with a daring valour worthy of a better cause, rushed to the Austrian cannon, bearing himself the imperial banner and calling on his crippled countrymen to sustain the honor of French arms. Lasnes, fell, amidst a shower of bullets, and the French retired in haste to the river, pursued by the Austrian cavalry, and leaving on the field *one hundred and twenty pieces of cannon*, and 40,000 or more killed and wounded.

After this third and last regular attack, Bonaparte himself is said to have harangued the troops, and attempted to lead them in person; but they *refused* to fight. He immediately ordered the retreat, and reached the island in the Danube.

Such is believed to be a pretty correct account of this great battle.—*Balt. Fed. Gaz.*

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. Hopkin's Oration.—The following article is from the " Monthly Anthology," a periodical work of no small celebrity.—The compliment here paid to this Oration, as well as to the society before which it was delivered, is, in our opinion, highly merited: and the extracts from the Oration itself, which are here presented, will furnish to the sober enquirer after truth, the *real objects* of the " WASHINGTON BENEVOLENT SOCIETY."—Ignorance and malice have, of late, been engaged in misrepresenting the objects of this humane, this honorable institution.—The calumnies which have been invented, with a view to injure its reputation, have indeed been various. It has even been gravely asserted, that this society was established to overawe and controul the government of the State!! But in spite of malice and in spite of calumny, such and so honorable are the objects of this institution, that it will remain and flourish—for we believe it to be destined, like its *illustrious patron* to IMMORTALITY.

An Oration, delivered before the Washington Benevolent Society in the city of N. York at Zion Church, on the 22d day of February, 1809. by Samuel M. Hopkins, Esq. Published by the Society. New-York: J. Seymour, pp, 20, 1809.

The object of this society is to appropriate one day in the year, the day that gave birth to the celebration of the virtues and services of Washington. What object can be more worthy an association of Americans? The objects of the society are thus described—" We, who are here, occupy that middle space in time which connects the contemporaries of Washington with their successors. We begin, as to him, the age of history. Hence, my brethern of the Washington Benevolent Society, we sought to establish an institution, in which a perpetual succession of men should preserve the memory of our hero, and hold up his example for imitation and instruction to each passing eye. Be it ours to give an admiring posterity a just conception of what he was, to show them we are not wholly ungrateful, and to consecrate to fame and to glory a day which hereafter will be distinguished in the annals of the benefactors of mankind.

" Another duty also claims our attention.—We have seen, that some who passed their youth in the field with Washington, pass their age in misery. Sometimes we see the wreck of an American soldier; he whose heart beat high with the love of liberty and the hope of fame; he who, proud of the array of splendid war, marched in the front and panted for the conflict; he who braved the battle and the storm, the summer's heat and the winter's frost, all ardour and emulation in the public cause; see him now broken with misfortune, bowed down with grief, despoiled of the sword and the plume of war, and forgetful of the pride of victory, see him feeble and desponding, perhaps asking a pittance from a country which he so honorably defended, and, like Washington, ready to breathe his last sighs in prayers for her safety. Can we who enjoy the fruit of his toils be indifferent to his sufferings? To you my brethern of the Washington Benevolent Society, the appeal was not made in vain; you provided for the war-worn veteran; you lighted up a smile on the brow of despondency; you have bestowed a blessing upon the last hour of him whose youth was spent in procuring blessings for you."

Such are the valuable objects of the society before which this oration was delivered; the execution is not unworthy of them. The reader has already seen that it is much superior to the quotidian shadows, its kindred. One more extract.

" When the traveller, therefore, in ages to come shall enquire for the monument of Washington, the answer will be, " behold the empire which he founded." What other can we raise? Shall perishable marble, shall columns of brass, shall pantheons or triumphal arches affect to add to the durability of his fame? Presumptuous piles of dust! His example shall stand a light and a consolation to man, when statues and monuments, and arches and temples shall have crumbled into ruins."

True, a monument could add nothing to the fame of Washington, but does not its absence reproach the gratitude of America? Will not posterity cast a doubtful eye on those written encomiums, when scarcely a marble stone attested the fervour of their writers. In our opinion, the first appropriation of revenue, which, could be spared from the *necessities* of the state, should be made for a monument to our hero. There should be one spot to concentrate in more vived recollection the virtues of that character, whose remembrance is diffused through a continent. Its solemn shade should invite to musing on magnanmity, and love of country. What scholar ever passed Pausilippe, and did not bless the hand that erected a tomb to Virgil, and planted a laurel by its side? What American could lean on the tomb of Washington, and not feel his heart purified by the holy influence of patriotism and virtue almost divine?

BOSTON, *August* 8.

The new British ambassador was not to leave London till the 25th of June.—His delay will probably occasion his instructions to be more favorable; as the numerous arrivals will show the faith of the Americans in the validity of Mr. Erskine's settlement. Our continuance of the non-intercourse as to France, (of which they seemed to have doubts) will also have a good effect.

Joseph Bonaparte has issued a proclamation at Madrid, stating, that in consequence of the *non-arrival of remittances from South Ameri-*

ca, and the difficulty of collecting taxes, he was obliged to economize in his establishment.

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.) August* 1.

We learn from New-Orleans by the arrival of the Argent, that the United States troops, at that place, under Gen. WILKINSON, are encamped on the banks of the Mississippi, about 12 or 15 miles below the city, that upwards of one third part of the whole army are sick, and the number daily increasing. Several of the officers have recently resigned their commissions, and many others had it in contemplation.

Last night, during the storm, a large meteor or ball of fire, supposed to be about two feet in diameter, fell in Mr. Elfe's yard, in Boundary street. Its explosion was tremendous, resembling a heavy piece of ordnance, and was succeeded by a strong suffocating smell of sulphur, of about two minutes continuance. It met the earth with a violent shock, which was sensibly felt for a considerable distance round the spot where it fell.

HUNTINGDON, *(Penn.) August* 4.

On the 16th ult. the day on which the Raystown Branch rose to such a prodigious height, we are credibly informed, a Waterspout fell on the point of Terass mountain, about 4 miles above Col. Entrikin's, which has thrown such a vast quantity of stone, gravel, &c. in the Branch, as to stop up the navigation. One thousand dollars, it is said, would not defray the expence of removing the obstruction in the river at that place.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 18.

We learn that by Mr. Coles, a letter was received at Washington from a gentleman in Paris, whose private connections with the French ministry give him the best means of information. He states that in the late action on the Danube, Bonaparte lost from 40 to 50,000 men, including the hitherto invincible veterans, who spread terror and conquest every where; that Lasnes, after two unsuccessful attacks upon the Austrian centre, seized a standard to excite the drooping courage of his troops, and marched up with it a third time, but was again repulsed and received his mortal wound. The emperor in person attempted in vain to stimulate them to a third assault:—his troops would not follow.—*Bal. N. Am.*

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.——At Landside in the parish of Reay, in the county of Caithness, there was seen, about the 18th of April last, an animal supposed to be the Mermaid. The head and the chest, being all that was visible, exactly resembled those of a full grown young woman. The mamone were perfectly formed; the arms longer than in the human body, and the eyes somewhat smaller.—When the waves dashed the hair, which was of a sea green shade, over the face, the hands were immediately employed to replace it. The skin was of a pink colour. Though observed by several persons, within the distance of 20 yards, for about an hour and an half, it discovered no symptoms of alarm. It was seen by four or five individuals, of unquestionable veracity, at the same time.—*Edinburgh Weekly Journal.*

[From the Boston Centinel, Aug. 9.]

Latest from England.

Yesterday the schooner Enterprise, capt. Vinal, arrived here in a short passage from Belfast, in Ireland.—We have been favored with a file of Belfast papers to the 3d July, which contain London intelligence to the 28th June, seven days later.

The news articles from Germany have been anticipated in the French papers, excepting a few particulars which they had remembered to forget.

The duke of Brunswick continued to carry on an active predatory war in Saxony: and the archduke Charles had detached some 8 or 10,000 men of his army into Saxony, under gen. Amende, who had captured Dresden, Wurtzburg, and Leipsic. Three thousand Saxons had been surrounded by them and taken prisoners.

Sixty thousand men of the Hungarian insurrection were on the march to reinforce the archduke Charles.

After marshal Lefebvre left the Tyrol, to reinforce the French grand army, the Tyrolese rose and massacred the French detachments.

The French conscription in Holland was violently opposed.

Prussia is to remain neutral

A great number of French privateers had been laid up, and the crews sent to the Danube.

Some hundreds of the French who had escaped the massacre of the Spaniards in the recapture of St. Andero, by flying on board the British ships, had arrived in England.

A great expedition was fitting out of England. From 35 ot 40,000 men were to be employed; and commanded by the earl of Chatham, general Hope, &c. Sir Home Popham was to command the naval force.

Lord Grenville Liverson Gower is appointed British Secretary of war, vice Lord Murray.

Letters from Holland stated, that several English and American vessels had been condemned at Rigo.

Capt. Vinal informs, that much anxiety existed in the minds of Americans in Ireland, for the fate of the numerous vessels bound to the north of Europe:—that the Danes were capturing every thing in the Baltic they could find; and that insurance on American vessels from England and Ireland, was at 40 guineas, to return 19, in case of sailing with British convoy.

The English papers contain many reports which time has contradicted, and which we have no room to particularize.

Latest from Spain.

Capt. Taylor, arrived yesterday from Cadiz, in 45 days, mentions that the French army of about 25,000 men, was about 150 miles from Cadiz, [in Estramadura no doubt] but that the inhabitants entertained no fears of their nearer approach. Barcelona still remained in possession of the French. Capt. T. brought no papers.

FROM CADIZ, JUNE 23,

"Our political situation is growing better every day. The French army is retiring from Estramadura. The English and Spanish armies are advancing in pursuit of it; and we now daily expect an engagement, the result of which we doubt not will be favorable to the arms of Spain."

LONDON, June 19.

In casting our eyes over the foreign papers which last brought to England, every thing that we see serves to convince us of the extremely irritable state of the Continent, from one end of it to the other—from the Baltic to the Mediterranean—wherever the French are not present. Col. Schill, it is true, is no more; but his disposition (if not his talents or activity) seems to survive in every bosom; and the present aera reminds us of those dark and troublesome times wherein the bands of society were so loose, that not public institutions or private principles, but the law of force, was the only rule of action. Nothing in fact, but insurrection, if that may be deemed insurrection which is merely resistance to newly imposed and odious tyrannies, exists in Hesse, in Westphalia, in Saxony, and in the continental part of Italy; and if the success of Bonaparte were to be attributed to the indifference of the people whom he has subdued to their ancient establishments, certainly his overthrow might be expected to result from their hatred of his new ones. In the Tyrol, when the inhabitants from the dread of military execution, were induced to exclaim, 'Long live king Joseph Maximilian,' Bonaparte's Bavarian general himself treated the cry with ridicule, and requested them to wait till they saw cause for their approbation, acquainting them at the same time, that their present exclamation "did not spring from their hearts."

The following intelligence, copied from the Aurora, is corroborative of the letter from Paris to a gentleman in Baltimore, which we publish this day. It seems that the people of France do not wear their chains very peaceably, and that the symptoms of rebellion are not confined to a few.

ANGERS, *(on the Loire) May* 1.

The prefect of the departments of the Maine and the Loire, has, on the occasion of some deserters having killed one of the gen d'armes, and committed several other great excesses, issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the arrondisement of Beaupreau.

"If the emperor (says the proclamation) vanquishes and destroys numerous armies, a handful of brigands dare not to flatter themselves to disturb the public tranquility, and to bid defiance to the laws. I shall wage war against them; but before I make use of severity, I exhort them to return to reason, and confine themselves to a dutiful tranquil behavior. The mansions of all who, through false persuasions, are misled to grant shelter and protection to the brigands, *shall, without mercy, be destroyed by fire!* and their inhabitants shall be delivered to military commissions, to receive their due punishment. Let the guilty know, that they may yet return to their duty; but that ere long their regret will be too late.

"Inhabitants of the arrondisement of Beaupreau? I am lately arrived in this department, and little known to you; I do not wish any thing but to implore the emperor to bestow his bounty on you.—But at the same time, I am resolved not to negociate with *rebels*," &c.

"*Given in the prefecture at Angers, the 9th of May*, 1809."

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the Commissioners Office, untill the first day of September next, for Rebuilding the BRIDGE over Chartiers Creek, below Col. Baldwin's Mill. A plan whereof may be seen at the Office.

JOHN DARRAGH, WILLIAM M'CANDLESS, THOMAS BAIRD. } *Commissioners.*

Pittsburgh, August 23d, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of *CROMWELL & ANSHUTZ* is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to or having claims against the late firm, are requested to present them to T. CROMWELL, who is duly authorised to receive and pay the same.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1809. tf.

T. Cromwell,

Ever grateful for the confidence placed in him by his friends, informs them that he will attend to his former Business, as heretofore.

OF JULY TERM 1809.

Washington County, ss.

ON the petition of *NATHANESTEP* pray-for the benefit of the Insolvent debtors laws;—It is ordered by the Court, that the Petitioner and his Creditors be heard on the first day of the next term. Notice to his creditors out of the County to be given in the Pittsburgh Gazette three times, the last to be three weeks before the day of hearing.

In testimony that the above is a true copy of the order of Court in this case, I Alexander Murdoch, Esq. Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Washington, have hereunto set my hand and fixed the seal of my Office at Washington, the fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm known by the name of *HAMILTON HALL*, eleven miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing about 280 acres of first rate land, 100 acres of river bottom cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is good timothy and clover meadow, and considerable more may be made at little expence, 150 young apple trees, some of which have been bearing for some years, and a number of peach, cherry, and other fruit trees.

There are on the premises a large and convenient house 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms, a large hall, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, all plaistered and finished in an elegant stile, a well of good water at the door, two large gardens, a stable and threshing floor, a good tenant's house and garden, a distillery with a never failing stream of good water.

There is on the premises a large bank of valuable iron ore, and a stream of water close by on which there was a sawmill erected, and where a furnace might be built with very little expence, or any mill works, as the race is good, two sugar camps at which there has been made 1000lbs of sugar a year.

A further description is thought unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE.

August 22, 1809. tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A Farm of 200 acres of Land on Thompson's run, on a branch of Turkle creek, Allegheny county, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and 2 miles north of the Philadelphia road, formerly owned by Robert Duff, and now in tenure of Moses and Thomas Dinsmore. The improvements are extensive and in good repair.

A Farm (in excellent order,) of 200 acres, now occupied by John Grubb, on Pine creek, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Butler road.

400 acres near the above in possession of Alexander M'Donald, who owns 100 thereof, and has authorised me to sell his part.

300 acres near the above settled by Jacob Grubb.

180 acres adjoining, (unimproved) part of a survey settled by Jacob Buckhart.

A well improved farm of 200 acres on Deer creek, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Butler road, in tenure of Wm. Thompson.

A farm formerly owned by Alexander Hamilton, and from 200 to 800 acres of land of a superior quality, adjoining Neyman's mill on Connequenessing creek, Butler county, 4 and 1-2 miles from the county town, and 3 from the salt works, 70 acres cleared, and 12 of which is meadow. This may be made one of the best grazing farms in the western country.

That well known tavern stand, farm and tract of land, of 400 acres, now occupied by John Elliot, at the forks of the road from Pittsburgh to Erie, and from Butler to Mercer, near Slippery-rock creek: the land is of the best quality, the improvements large, and the situation most advantageous for a tavern, store, and extensive farm.

A tract of 405 acres (about 30 of which is cleared) situate on the east bank of French creek (Crawford county) 4 miles below Meadville, and on the state road to Mercer; the greater part rich bottom land.

Five tracts of land of 400 hundred acres each with valuable improvements, in Erie county, near the Lake; equal in quality and local advantages to any in the country. Apply to Thomas Rees, Esq. Erie.

Several tracts of donation land.

Titles in fee simple with general warranty, clear of all incumbrances, will be given on receipt of one third of the purchase money and securing by mortgage, payment of the residue at such times as may be agreed upon. Apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Also for sale, or to be let on improving leases, a number of tracts of land in Allegheny and Butler counties, some of them adjoining the town of Butler and the salt works.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1809. tf.

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, JOHN JOHNSTON, } Guardians.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber proposes to sell the following tract of Land, on Peters creek, two and a half miles from the mouth, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, two miles from Elizabeth town, and twelve from Pittsburgh.—The tract contains three hundred acres, and the usual allowance; the land is of the first quality; upwards of one hundred acres cleared, and under good fence, of which about twenty acres are meadow. On the tract are an orchard of upwards of two hundred bearing apple trees, a grist mill, saw mill, and powder mill, and other necessary buildings to accommodate three or four families.—The land will divide well into two farms. From eight hundred to one thousand weight of sugar, is made yearly.

For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Joel Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

GUN POWDER.

THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.

From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.

Joel & Isaac Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

FOR SALE AT

ZADOK CRAMER'S Book Store,

Mansfield's Maps

OF THE

State of Ohio.

ALSO,

Bradley's Maps

OF THE

United States.

Malthus on Population, 2 vols.
Mother and Daughter, 2 vols.
Simple Tales, 2 vols.
Exile of Erin
Mentorial Tales
Bloomfield's Wild Flowers
Pope's Homer's Iliad, 2 vols.
Plutarch's Lives, 6 vols.
Snowden's History of America
Butler's Hudibrass
Parents Friend, 2 vols.
Anacharsis Travels, 4 vols.
Original Poems for infant minds
Pleasures and Pains of Memory.
Birds of Scotland, by Graham
Burke's Works, 4 vols.
Modern Geography, by B. Davis
Walker's Dictionary of the English language
Mother's Catechism
Assembly's Larger Catechism
Children's Catechism, by Muckarsie
Hill's Dialogues, 2 vols.
Canne's Bible in octavo.
Lock's Essays on the Human Understanding
Hunter's Sacred Biography, 4 vols. and 3 vols.
Clark on the Promises
Oriental Customs, 2 vols.
Humphreys Works
Law's Serious Call
Baxter's Miscellany
Bell's Surgery, 4 vols.
Together with a pretty collection of Childrens Books.

July 28, 1809,

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

TO PARENTS.

The annexed cases of cures performed by

HAMILTON'S

Celebrated Worm Destroying

LOZENGES,

(Selected from a very numerous list,)

ARE presented as indubitable proof of the excellence and safety of this valuable specific, for destroying worms in the human stomach and intestines.

From Mr. Benjamin Williams, No. 30, Baltimore street, two doors above south Gay street.

I have a son six years of age, who, for four years past, has been generally in a very unhealthy state, particularly in summer; frequently afflicted with alarming convulsion fits, the whole of his little frame wasted fast, his breath fetid, and almost constant itching at the nose was excited, with other alarming symptoms. During the course of the above period, the advice and attendance of three of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore were successively procured. Each of these gentlemen, in his turn, declared worms to be the cause of the child's disorder, and exhausted his skill in attempting to expel them. Pink root, steel filings, with a variety of other medicines, were administered without the least success. It was once pronounced impossible for the child to live many hours.

I had heard of your worm destroying Lozenges, but with many others did not think highly of so cheap a medicine, until a gentleman of my acquaintance (Mr. Wm. S. More, auctioneer) in whose family they had been used with good effect, advised me to make trial of them; I accordingly gave my son a dose agreeable to directions, which soon expelled eight large worms, some of them about eight inches in length; a second dose brought away four more of similar size; a third dose being administered, no worms appeared. The child recovered, and now enjoys a good state of health.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

AFFIDAVIT.

Michael Duffy, residing at No. 40, Walkes street, Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore, voluntarily maketh oath, that the following statement is just and true:

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success, which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment, I was told that Hamilton's worm destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects. The eldest voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch—in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skin and slimy matter. I repeated the dose agreeable to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed to be inevitable.

J. SMITH.

Sworn before me, the 26th day of Sept. 1799.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1806.

To H. LEE.

Some time last spring, I was afflicted with loss of appetite, giddiness in the head, fever, and great debility, so that I could scarcely walk. In this distressing situation I took many things, but without benefit. An acquaintance in the country sent to me to procure a box of Hamilton's Lozenges. Curiosity prompted me to read the directions, where I found my complaint exactly described by the doctor. I immediately sent for another box of the Lozenges, and took one dose, which brought away a large quantity of worms, and I felt greatly relieved. Encouraged by this, I took another dose, which was attended with the happiest effects, as it relieved me entirely, and am now in a better state of health than for a considerable time past. I have since given them to my children, and can speak from experience that they are a most valuable medicine, and am happy to add my testimony to numberless others of their efficacy.

SARAH JOHNSON,
No. 140, north Second street.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—purging, with slimy and fetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

ITCH CURED.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Are sold in Pittsburgh only, by

Anthony Beelen,

FRONT STREET,

Who has constantly for sale,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT, for the Itch, a certain cure by once using; HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, for coughs; the celebrated ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS; HAMILTON'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD, for the rheumatism; TOOTH ACHE DROPS; HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE for debility.

Prevention better than Cure.

In cases of head-ache, foul stomach, and for removing superfluous bile, perhaps no remedy has been discovered superior to

Lee's Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills,

Which for 10 years past have been attended with the greatest success. The testimony of many respectable persons in our southern sea ports has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy during the prevalence of malignant fevers, has preserved their health after experiencing alarming symptoms of fever.

Certificate of Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head-ache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head-ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit I received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, *WM. DEVENNY.*

No. 145, Cherry street, New-York.

June 28.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Apothecary and Drug Store,

Corner of Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

INFORM the Inhabitants of the Western Country that they have commenced the APOTHECARY and DRUG BUSINESS, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Robert Cunliffe, merchant, where they offer for sale at Philadelphia prices, a very large and extensive assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines*, both family and patent, Essences, Perfumes, Patent Soaps, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, and almost every article connected with the business. From the arrangements they have made in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, they are enabled to assure their friends that their assortment of articles in the above business is superior to any offered for sale in this place.

June 1, 1809.

N. B. Practitioners of Medicine, Merchants, and all others who deal in Medicine will find it much to their advantage to purchase from them.

Just received at

ZADOK CRAMER'S BOOK STORE,

An handsome assortment of

School and Pocket Bibles.

Just Bound

An assortment of BLANK BOOKS,

Day Books, Ledgers, Receipt Books, Memorandum Books, &c.

Pittsburgh, August 11, 1809.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Margaret Impson, wife of the subscriber, has left his bed and board without any cause, and otherwise has conducted herself in an improper manner, I am compelled to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

WILLIAM IMPSON.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1809.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

Dr. GODBOLD'S

VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.

(Price One Dollar and Twenty five Cents.)

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

At their Wholesale and Retail Apothecary, Drug and Paint Store, Corner of Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

IN offering to the public a medicine, the discovery of the late celebrated Dr. Godbold, it might be almost unnecessary to give any details of its efficacy, or merits; he, who from his knowledge of the treasures of the vegetable world, extracted so many rich and salutary substances, and who applied them so successfully in restoring the blessings of health to his countrymen, that thousands have given testimonials of the services received from him. It would be, however, unjust to the properties of this invaluable medicine, to withhold particularizing some of its sanative virtues.

Amongst several much esteemed specifics which Dr. Godbold prepared, it was in the preparation of *this* now offered to the public, that he had the firmest confidence, it was *this* which he administered with the fullest success, and from which he acquired his high reputation and extensive fortune.

In Colds, Catarrhs and Coughs, it gently opens the breast, immediately gives liberty of breathing, and allays the tickling which provokes frequent coughing. In Hoarsnesses and Asthmas it clears all obstructions of the lungs, and heals any rawness and soreness therefrom. In debilitated stomachs, flatulency, windy complaints, weakness of appetite, whether occasioned by a natural weakness of constitution, or by over indulgence in the pleasures of the table, and in eruptions on the face, where they arrise from impurity of blood. This inestimable specific is without a superior; it is a bracer of the solids, and a promoter of digestion, and renovates the stomach by mixing with the blood and juices, applying itself to the seat of the disorder, which it removes by its healing qualities. In complaints, the offsprings of a sedentary life, in sick head-ache, female weaknesses and indeed in debility in either sex; its salutary powers have been remarkably eminent, even in cases that had been deemed by some of the faculty incurable; its tendency being to invigorate and to improve the general health, occasioning no danger from cold, and requiring neither confinement nor change of diet.

The very numerous and respectable testimonies from the first and most leading characters, shew the great excellence of this medicine, which the proprietor now offers in the fullest confidence, that it will prove of general utility to the public at large, and wherever it is tried, will acquire that value and esteem which it so highly merits.

ROBERT HARRIS, Jun.

DRUGGIST,

No. 196, MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Has received by late arrivals an additional supply of

Drugs and Medicines,

among which are,

3000lbs Gum Arabic
400lbs Opium
2500lbs Camphor
100lbs Nutmegs
150 lbs Glauber Salts
15 chests Rhubarb
350lbs Jalap
100 boxes Sugar Candy
100lbs Red Precepetate
200lbs Calomel
5000lbs Salt Petre
2000lbs Borax
100 dozen Wash Balls
600 do. Windsor Soap
300 do. British Oil
600 do. Bateman's Drops

With every article in the Drug line, which he will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash or Credit.

June 13, 1809. 15t.

WANTED,

A few APPRENTICES to the Copper and Tin trades. Apply to JOSEPH HARBESON, in Market Street, next door to the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1809.

Pittsburgh

Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

Inform their friends and the pubic, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual term, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common, ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gl ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles.
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and thermometer tubes.
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A Tan-Yard and Stock,

IN THE TOWN OF WHELING.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Tan-Yard and Stock, consisting of upwards of twenty vats of leather in all the various stages of tanning, bark, a number of raw hides and skins, together with currying implements, &c. This property is situated on the bank of the Ohio River (which renders it vastly convenient for collecting hides, bark, and other materials) surrounded by a rich and populous country; the lot contains between four and five acres of land beautifully formed for improvement; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling-house, bark house and mill, currying shop, stable, &c. and two never failing wells of water.

The United States Turnpike Road, as surveyed and laid out by the commissioners, Messrs. Williams and Moore, first meets the Ohio river at this spot, hence the property certainly offers encouragement for improvement. The Town of Wheling is the great thorough-fare to the western states and territories, and in truth one of the most important points on the western waters. It is confidently believed no place can be found that promises greater encouragement to a person master of the business of tanning and currying. Any quantity of well manufactured leather of all kinds, would meet a ready market. A considerable capital may be advantageously employed, and in fact a fortune speedily acquired. Notwithstanding entirely unacquainted with the profession, (therefore compelled to submit the management to others) the subscriber has found it very profitable, and nothing induces him to relinquish the business but the necessity of attending to concerns abroad. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money. Application, by post or otherwise, will be duly attended to.

GEORGE MILLER.

Wheling, Ohio county,
(Va.) July 11, 1809.

SPRUCE BEER.

THE subscriber residing in Diamond Alley, means to keep on hand a large quantity of *SPRUCE BEER*, of a superior quality in bottles which can be had by the single bottle or dozen.

R. WATSON.

Pittsburgh, July 5, 1809.